Breakout Tanks

Adoption of Consensus Standards for Breakout Tanks

Applies to the

- Design
- Construction
- Testing

of new tanks.

Incorporates by reference consensus standards for aboveground steel storage tanks into Part 195

Applies to the

- Repairs
- Alterations
- Replacement

of existing tanks.

Final Rule
64 FR 15926
April 2, 1999

Amendment 195-66

Effective date: May 3, 1999

All new
&
existing
tanks will be subject to operating &maintenance requirements specified in this rule.

NOTE

If a conflict exists between a breakout tank requirement and a pipeline system requirement, the specific breakout tank requirement prevails.

Levels of compliance with referenced material:

- Standard, Specification or Code
- Recommended Practice
- Publication

Amendments to Part 195

195.1 Applicability
Revised

195.3 Matters incorporated by reference
Revised

Amendments to Part 195

195.132 Design & construction of above-ground breakout tanks

Revised

Amendments to Part 195

195.205 Repair, alteration & reconstruction of above-ground breakout tanks that have been in service.

New

Amendments to Part 195

195.242 Cathodic protection system.

Revised

Amendments to Part 195

195.264 Impoundment, protection against entry, normal/emergency venting or pressure/vacuum relief for aboveground breakout tanks.

New

Amendments to Part 195

195.307 Pressure testing aboveground breakout tanks.

New

Amendments to Part 195

195.405 Protection against ignitions and safe access/egress involving floating roofs.

New

Amendments to Part 195

195.416 External corrosion control.

Revised

Amendments to Part 195

195.428 Overpressure safety devices & overfill protection systems.

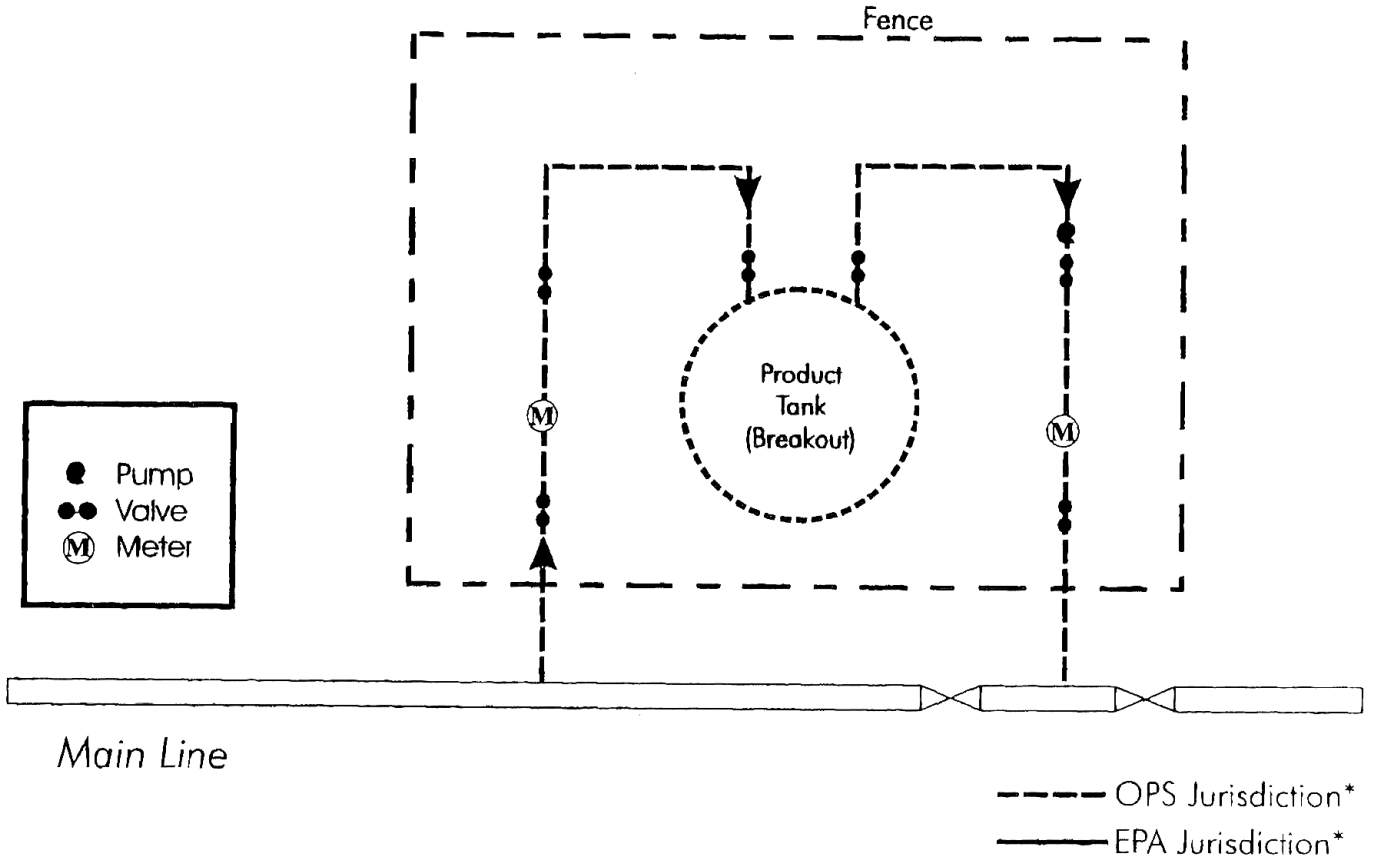
Revised

Amendments to Part 195

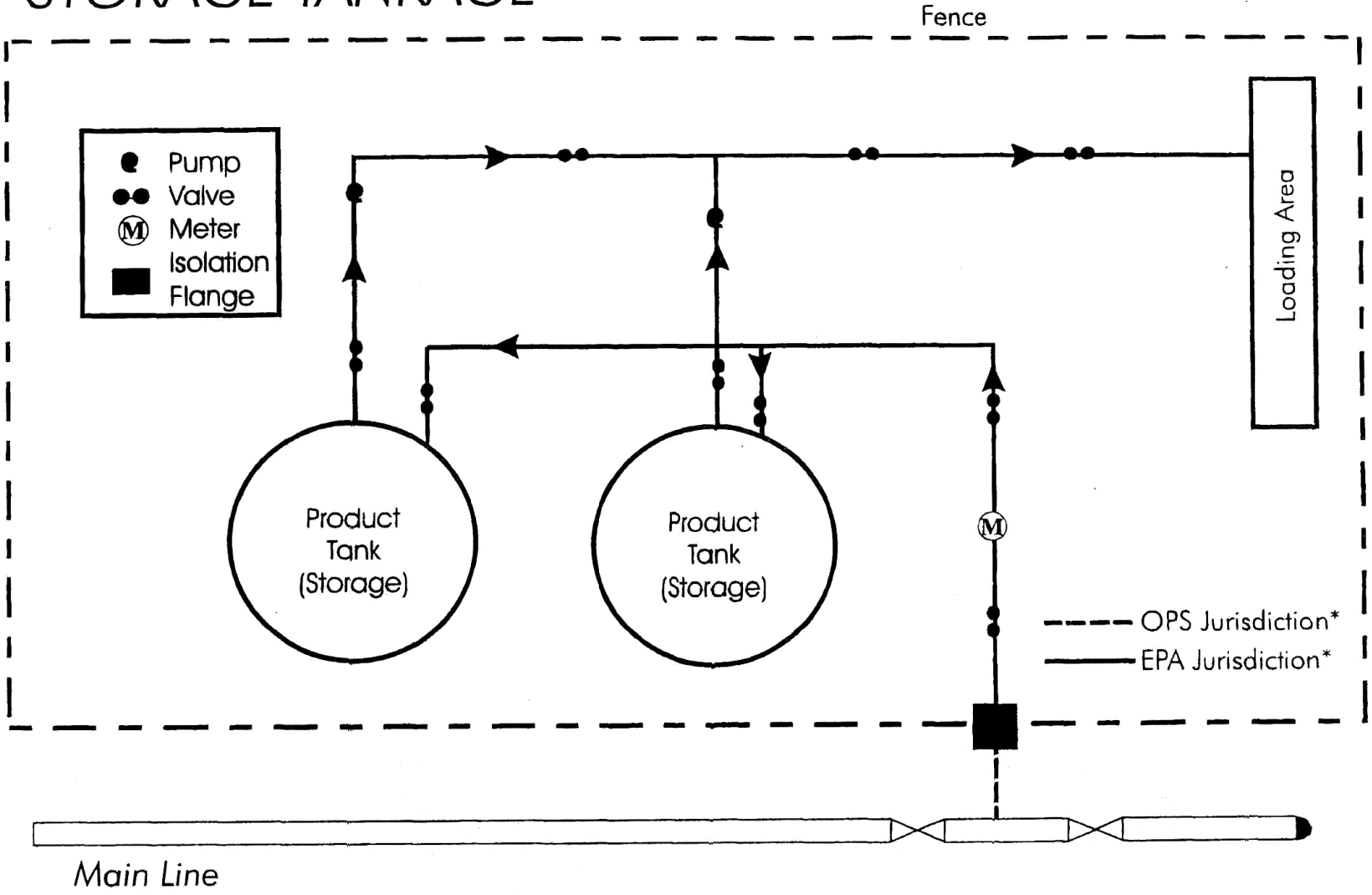
195.432 Inspection of in-service breakout tanks.

Revised

BREAKOUT TANKAGE



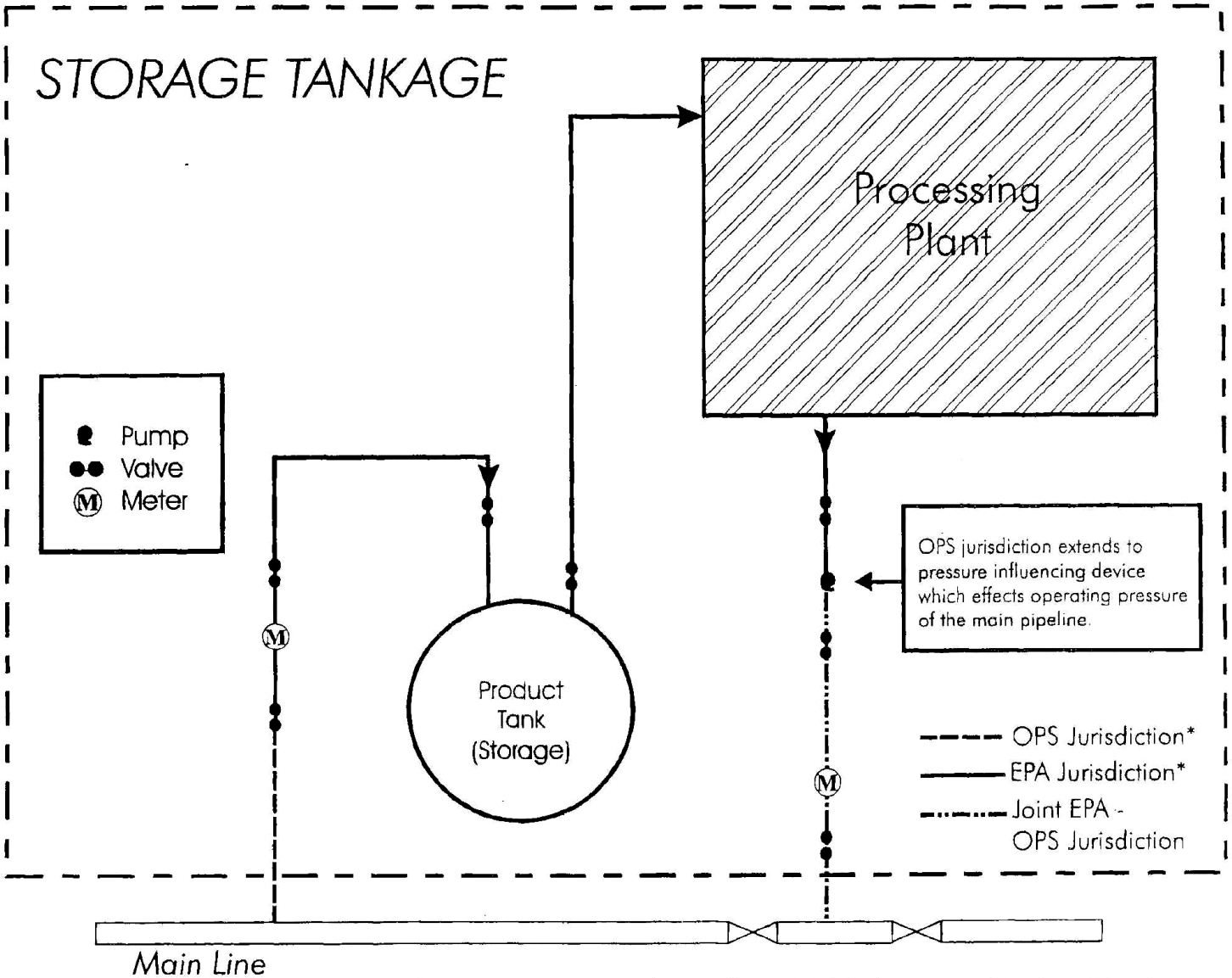
STORAGE TANKAGE



* This diagram does not identify the precise location where the change in jurisdiction occurs between EPA and OPS for the purpose of the Clean Water Act, Section 311(j) (33 USC 1321(j)). When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator remain the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the first meter, valve, or isolation flange at or inside the facility property. When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator are not the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the change in operational responsibility or at the first meter, valve, or isolation flange at or inside the facility property. In either of the above situations, the location of the property line should not solely be used to determine jurisdiction when operational activities (loading/offloading) extend beyond the property line.

SOURCE: US EPA, REV. 11/03/89

ATTACHMENT 2

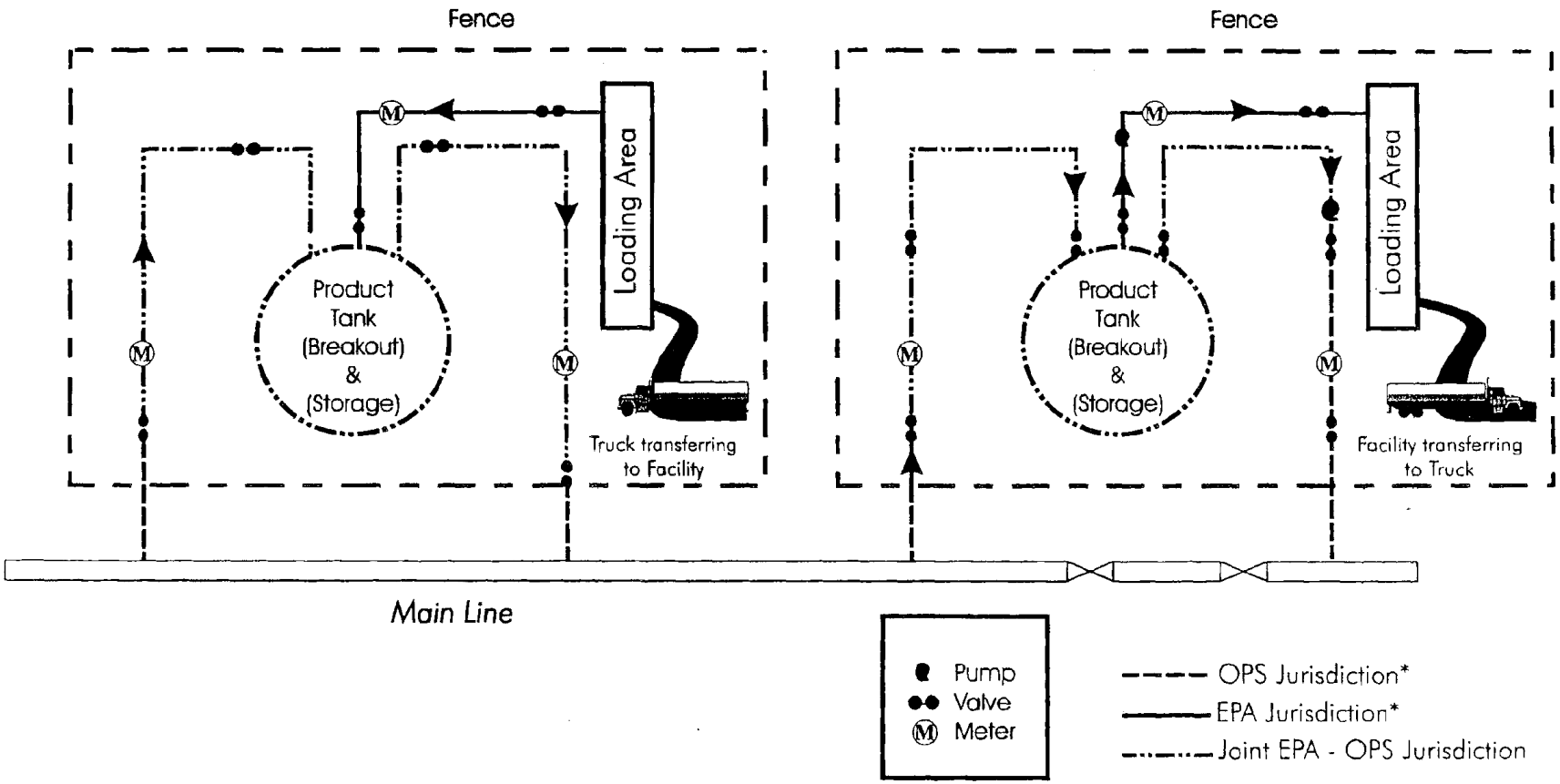


* This diagram does not identify the precise location where the change in jurisdiction occurs between EPA and OPS for the purpose of the Clean Water Act, Section 311(j) (33 USC 1321(j)). When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator remain the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the first and last pressure influencing device, meter, valve, or isolation flange, at or inside the facility property. When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator are not the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the change in operational responsibility or at the first and last pressure influencing device, valve, or isolation flange, at or inside the facility property. In either of the above situations, the location of the property line should not solely be used to determine jurisdiction when operational activities (loading/offloading) extend beyond the property line.

SOURCE: US EPA REV: 11/03/99

ATTACHMENT 3

BREAKOUT AND STORAGE TANKAGE - JOINT EPA - OPS JURISDICTION

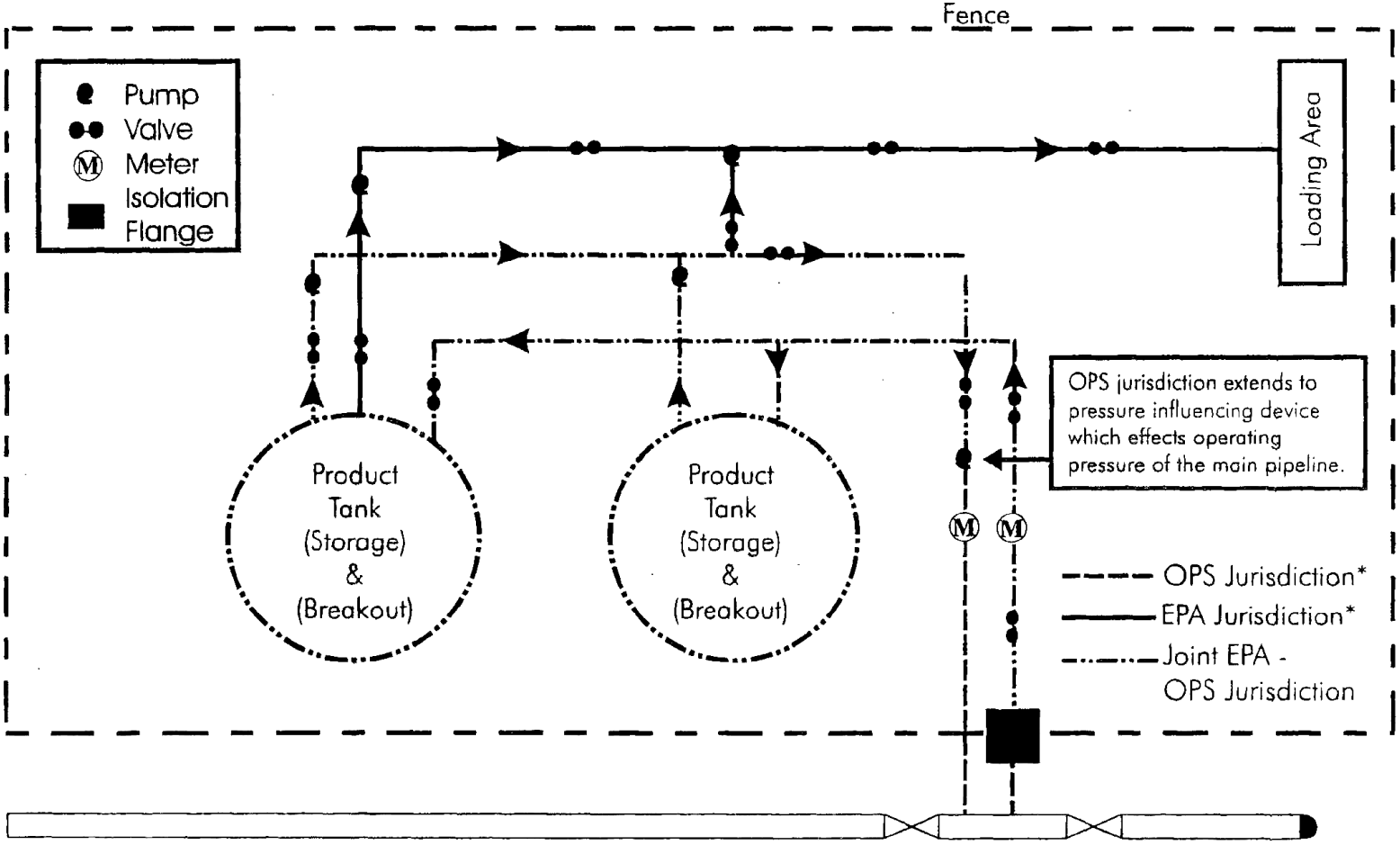


* This diagram does not identify the precise location where the change in jurisdiction occurs between EPA and OPS for the purpose of the Clean Water Act, Section 311(j) (33 USC 1321(j)). When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator remain the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the first and last pressure influencing device, meter, valve, or isolation flange, at or inside the facility property. When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator are not the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the change in operational responsibility or at the first and last pressure influencing device, valve, or isolation flange, at or inside the facility property. In either of the above situations, the location of the property line should not solely be used to determine jurisdiction when operational activities (loading/offloading) extend beyond the property line.

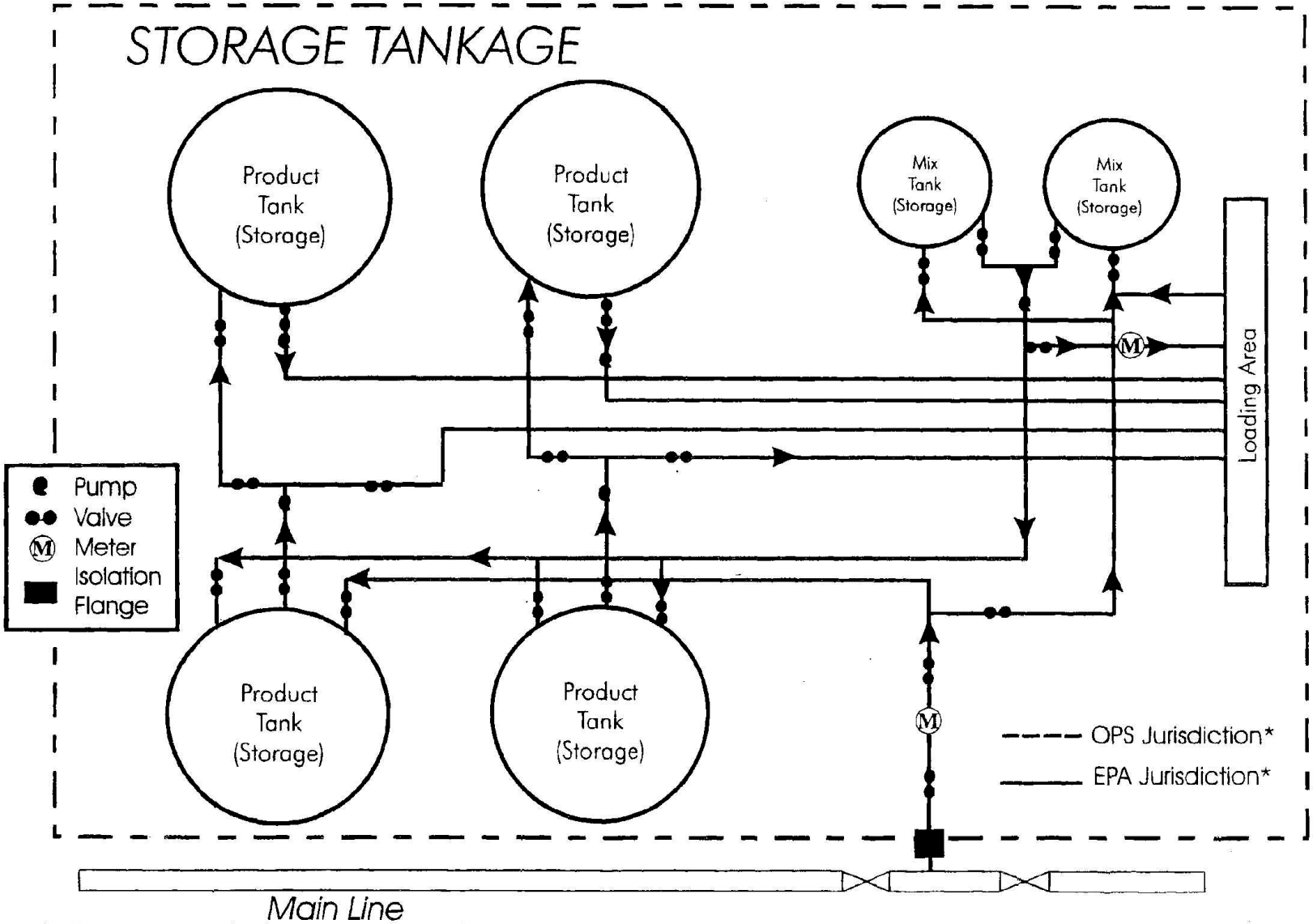
SOURCE: US EPA REV: 11/04/99

ATTACHMENT 4

STORAGE AND BREAKOUT TANKAGE - JOINT EPA - OPS JURISDICTION



* This diagram does not identify the precise location where the change in jurisdiction occurs between EPA and OPS for the purpose of the Clean Water Act, Section 311(j) (33 USC 1321(j)). When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator remain the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the first and last pressure influencing device, meter, valve, or isolation flange, at or inside the facility property. When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator are not the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the change in operational responsibility or at the first and last pressure influencing device, valve, or isolation flange, at or inside the facility property. In either of the above situations, the location of the property line should not solely be used to determine jurisdiction when operational activities (loading/offloading) extend beyond the property line.

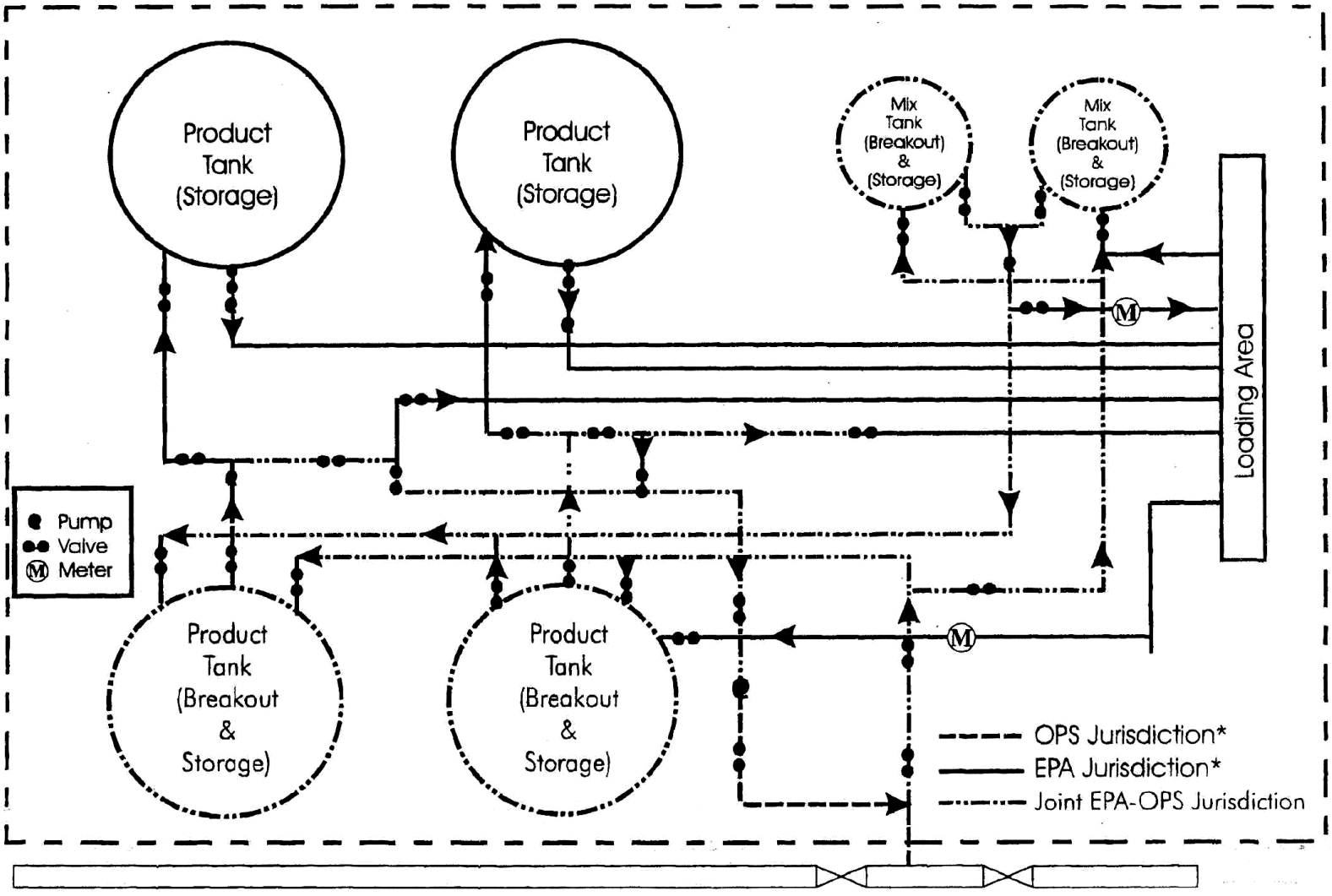


* This diagram does not identify the precise location where the change in jurisdiction occurs between EPA and OPS for the purpose of the Clean Water Act, Section 311(j) (33 USC 1321(j)). When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator remain the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the first meter, valve, or isolation flange at or inside the facility property. When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator are not the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the change in operational responsibility or at the first meter, valve, or isolation flange at or inside the facility property. In either of the above situations, the location of the property line should not solely be used to determine jurisdiction when operational activities (loading/offloading) extend beyond the property line.

SOURCE: US EPA REV: 11/03/99

ATTACHMENT 6

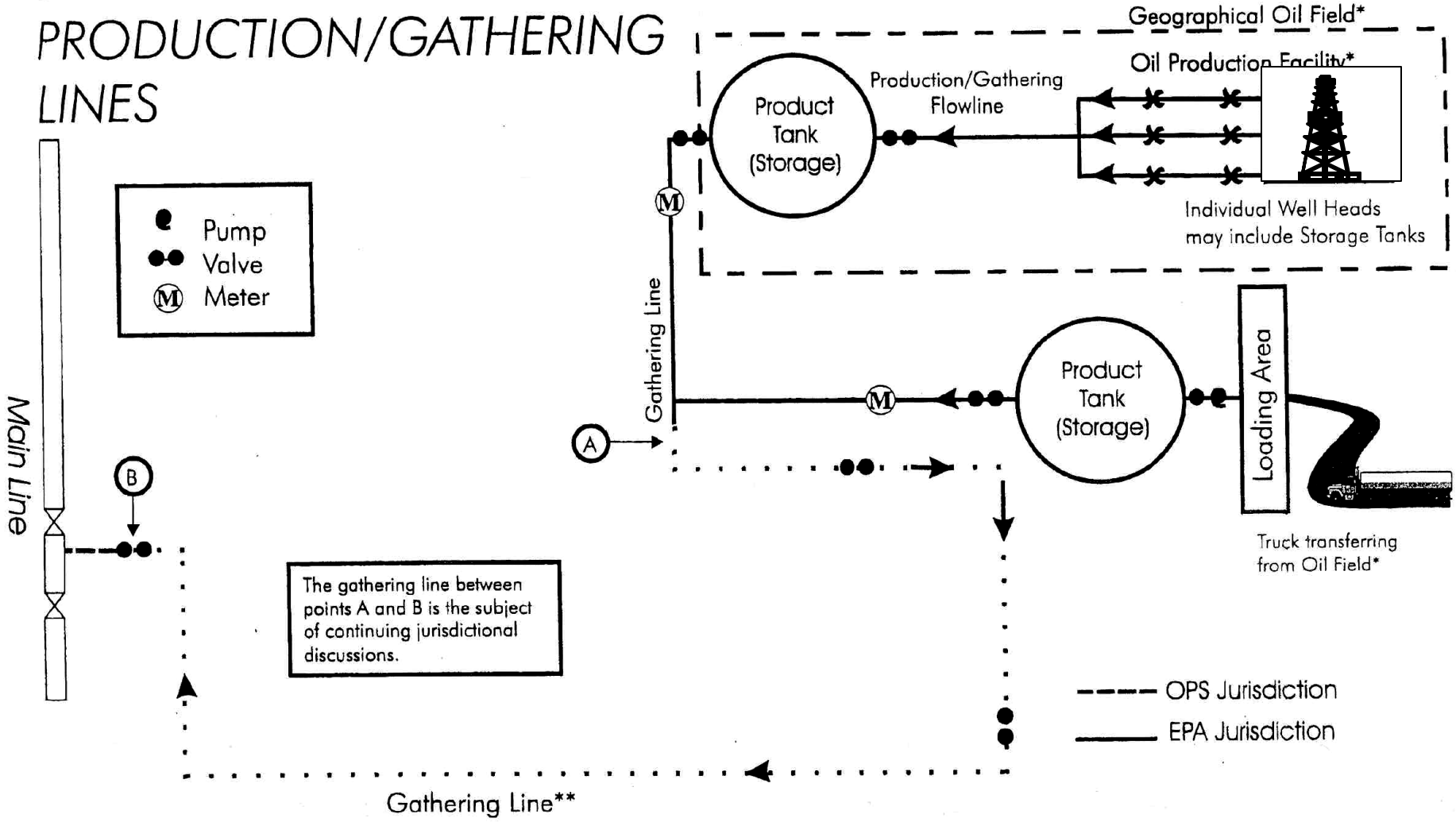
STORAGE & BREAKOUT TANKAGE - JOINT EPA - OPS JURISDICTION



* This diagram does not identify the precise location where the change in jurisdiction occurs between EPA and OPS for the purpose of the Clean Water Act, Section 311(j) (33 USC 1321(j)). When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator remain the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the first meter, valve, or isolation flange at or inside the facility property. When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator are not the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the change in operational responsibility or at the first meter, valve, or isolation flange at or inside the facility property. In either of the above situations, the location of the property line should not solely be used to determine jurisdiction when operational activities (loading/offloading) extend beyond the property line.

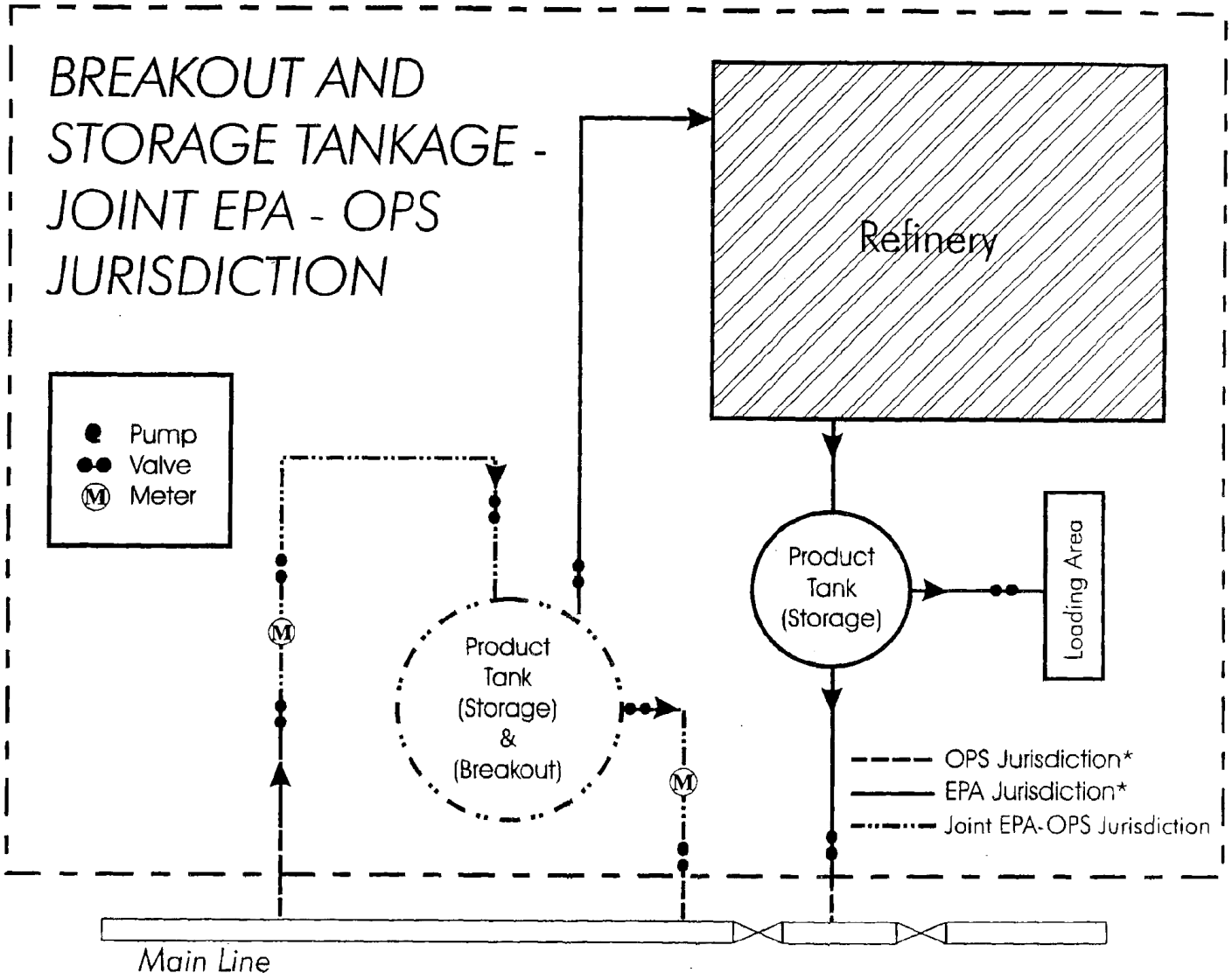
ATTACHMENT 7

STORAGE TANKAGE ASSOCIATED WITH PRODUCTION/GATHERING LINES



*In 40 CFR 112.1 and 112.7 EPA regulates onshore oil production facilities including wells, flowlines, separation equipment, storage facilities, gathering lines and auxiliary non-transportation-related equipment and facilities in a single geographical oil or gas field operated by a single operator.

**In 49 CFR 195 OPS does not regulate gathering lines (8 5/8 inch or less nominal outside diameter) that transports petroleum from a production facility in rural areas. See 49 CFR 195.1 and 195.2. The gathering line is subject to OPS response planning requirements in 49 CFR 194.

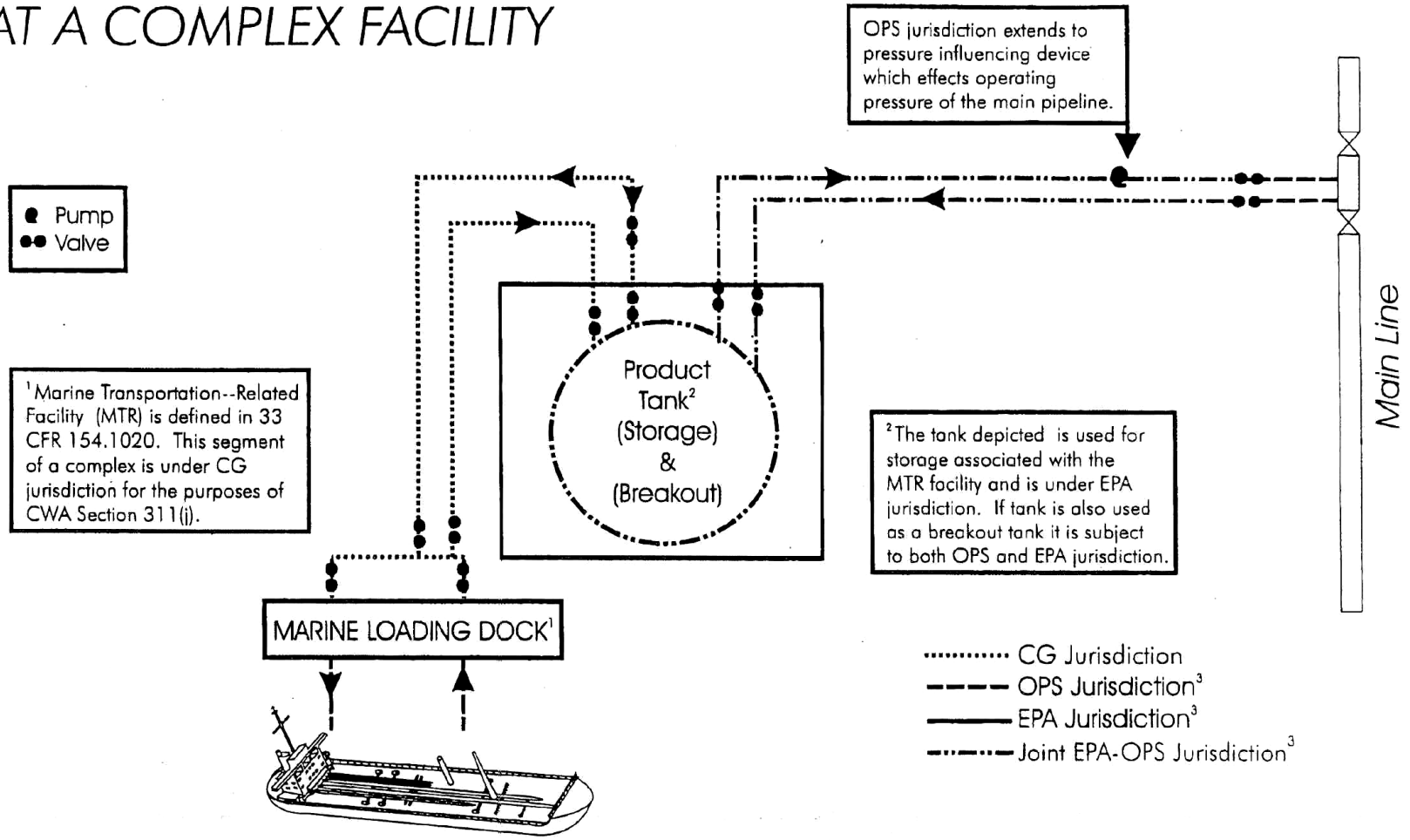


* This diagram does not identify the precise location where the change in jurisdiction occurs between EPA and OPS for the purpose of the Clean Water Act, Section 311(j) (33 USC 1321(j)). When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator remain the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the first and last pressure influencing device, meter, valve, or isolation flange, at or inside the facility property. When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator are not the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the change in operational responsibility or at the first and last pressure influencing device, valve, or isolation flange, at or inside the facility property. In either of the above situations, the location of the property line should not solely be used to determine jurisdiction when operational activities (loading/offloading) extend beyond the property line.

SOURCE: US EPA REV: 11/03/99

ATTACHMENT 9

EPA, OPS, AND COAST GUARD JURISDICTION AT A COMPLEX FACILITY



[3] This diagram does not identify the precise location where the change in jurisdiction occurs between EPA and OPS for the purpose of the Clean Water Act, Section 311(j) (33 USC 1321(j)). When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator remain the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the first and last pressure influencing device, meter, valve, or isolation flange, at or inside the facility property line. When the pipeline operator and the storage or breakout tank operator are not the same, the change in jurisdiction occurs at the change in operational responsibility or at the first and last pressure influencing device, valve, or isolation flange, at or inside the facility property line. In either of the above situations, the location of the property line should not solely be used to determine jurisdiction when operational activities (loading/offloading) extend beyond the property line.

SOURCE: US EPA REV: 12/13/99

ATTACHMENT 10